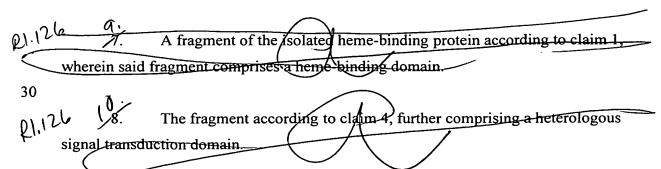
What is claimed is:

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- 1. An isolated bacterial heme binding protein wherein said protein reversibly binds oxygen with a low affinity and wherein said a heme binding domain of said protein shows at least 20% identity to a myoglobin heme binding domain.
 - 2. The isolated heme-binding protein according to claim 1, wherein the protein comprises a heme binding domain and a signaling domain.
- 10 3. The isolated heme-binding protein according to claim 1, wherein the protein is isolated from *Archaea*.
 - 4. The isolated heme-binding protein according to claim 3, wherein the protein is isolated from *Halobacterium salinarum*.
 - 5. The isolated heme-binding protein according to claim 4, wherein the protein's activity is salt tolerant.
- 6. The isolated heme-binding protein according to claim 1, wherein the protein has an amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. No. 2.
 - 7. The isolated heme-binding protein according to claim 1, wherein the protein is isolated from *Bacillus subtilis*.
- 25 8. The isolated heme-binding protein according to claim 7, wherein the protein has an amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. No. 4.



RI.126 A blood substitute comprising:

a bacterial heme binding protein wherein said protein reversibly binds oxygen with a low affinity.

The blood substitute according to claim 9, wherein the protein comprises a heme binding domain and a signaling domain.

The blood substitute according to claim 10, wherein the protein is isolated from Archaea.

The blood substitute according to claim 11, wherein the protein is isolated from *Halobacterium salinarum*.

The blood substitute according to claim 12, wherein the protein's activity is salt tolerant.

The blood substitute according to claim 9, wherein the protein has an amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. No. 2.

20 RIP 15. The blood substitute according to claim 9, wherein the protein is isolated from Bacillus subtilis.

The blood substitute according to claim 15, wherein the protein has an amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. No. 4.

The blood substitute according to claim 15, comprising a fragment of the isolated heme-binding protein having a heme-binding domain.

The blood substitute according to claim 17, further comprising a heterologous signal transduction domain.

A method of treating a patient suffering from low blood levels comprising: administering to the patient a blood substitute according to claim 9.

11.126 22. The method according to claim 19, further comprising:

regulating the oxygen binding of the heme-binding protein by modifying the signaling domain.

ρ^{1. l²} 23 21. A method for controlled storage of oxygen, comprising:

providing a bacterial heme binding protein wherein said protein reversibly binds oxygen with a low affinity; and

contacting said protein with oxygen allowing the protein to bind and store oxygen.

ρι. 122. The method according to claim 21, further comprising:

triggering the release of oxygen from the protein by activating the signaling domain.

The method according to claim 21, wherein the protein comprises a heme binding domain and a signaling domain.

The method according to claim 21, wherein the protein is isolated from Archaea.

The method according to claim 24, wherein the protein is isolated from Halobacterium salinarum.

The method according to claim 25, wherein the protein's activity is salt tolerant.

The method according to claim 26, wherein the protein has an amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. No. 2.

The method according to claim 21, wherein the protein is isolated from Bacillus subtilis.

The method according to claim 28, wherein the protein has an amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. No. 4.

The method according to claim 21, wherein the protein is a fragment of an isolated bacterial heme binding protein which reversibly binds oxygen with a low affinity, wherein said fragment comprises a heme-binding domain.

The method according to claim 30, wherein the fragment further comprising a heterologous signal transduction domain.

R1.126 34. A method of sensing gaseous ligands comprising:

providing a heme binding bacterial protein wherein said protein reversibly binds oxygen with a low affinity;

exposing said protein to a sample to be tested; and measuring a change in the conformation of the protein.

The method according to claim 32, wherein said measuring is carried out optically.

The method according to claim 32, wherein said measuring is carried out electronically.

The method according to claim 32, wherein the gaseous ligand is selected from the group consisting of O₂, NO, CO, and CN.

Q. The method according to claim 32, wherein the gaseous ligand is O_2 .

1. The method according to claim 32, wherein the protein comprises a heme binding domain and a signaling domain.

The method according to claim 32, wherein the protein is isolated from Archaea.

The method according to claim 38, wherein the protein is isolated from Halobacterium salinarum.

12. The method according to claim 39, wherein the protein's activity is salt tolerant.

The method according to claim 40, wherein the protein has an amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. No. 2.

The method according to claim 32, wherein the protein is isolated from Bacillus subtilis.

The method according to claim 42, wherein the protein has an amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. No. 4.

The method according to claim 32, wherein the protein is a fragment of an isolated bacterial heme binding protein which reversibly binds oxygen with a low affinity, wherein said fragment comprises a heme-binding domain.

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[1] 15. The method according to claim 44, wherein the fragment further comprising a heterologous signal transduction domain.

P1.126 44. A chimeric protein comprising:

a heme-binding domain of an isolated heme binding bacterial protein; and a heterologous signaling domain.

The chimeric protein according to claim 46, wherein the heterologous signaling domain is a mutated signaling domain having altered affinity for its ligand.

The isolated heme-binding protein according to claim 47, wherein the protein comprises a heme binding domain and a signaling domain.

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The isolated heme-binding protein according to claim 47, wherein the protein is isolated from *Archaea*.

Pl. 26 55. The isolated heme-binding protein according to claim 49, wherein the protein is isolated from *Halobacterium salinarum*.

The isolated heme-binding protein according to claim 50, wherein the protein's activity is salt tolerant.

The isolated heme-binding protein according to claim 51, wherein the protein has an amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. No. 2.

The isolated heme-binding protein according to claim 47, wherein the protein is isolated from *Bacillus subtilis*.

The isolated heme-binding protein according to claim 47, wherein the protein has an amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. No. 4.

An isolated nucleic acid molecule wherein the nucleic acid molecule encodes a heme binding bacterial protein wherein said protein reversibly binds oxygen with a low affinity.

The isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 55, wherein the nucleic acid molecule comprises:

a nucleotide sequence as shown in SEQ. ID. No. 1; or

a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule having the sequence shown in SEQ. ID. No. 1 under stringent conditions.

57. A vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule according to claim 55.

A host cell transformed with the vector according to claim 57.

The isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 55, wherein the nucleic acid molecule comprises:

a nucleotide sequence as shown in SEQ. ID. No. 3; or

a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule having the

5 sequence shown in SEQ. ID. No. 3 under stringent conditions.

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A vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule according to claim 59.

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A host cell transformed with the vector according to claim 60.

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